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Full Circle – oh, to be a German

The madness that is Holocaust-Shoah education – now forced on students throughout the 'free and democratic' western world – and in the country that was founded on this myth!

Teacher demonstrates Nazi selection process in classroom

Ahiya Raved, 10 April 2013, 13:03 /

Third grade educator singles out students from former Soviet Union to show Nazi selection process. Irate parents say her 'pedagogic process is unclear and even appalling'

Racism in Israel 2013: Parents who immigrated to [Israel](#) from the former Soviet Union and their third grade children attending a Haifa school, were shocked this week by a lesson given by their Hebrew teacher.

On [Holocaust Remembrance Day](#), she chose to demonstrate the [Nazi](#) selection process between Jews and non-Jews, by using light-haired children.

One mother said "my son arrived from school and asked me 'mom, am I even Jewish?' I didn't understand where this question came from. At first I thought it was because we saw Holocaust movies. I started talking to him and then he told me what happened. The day after, he told me that one of the girls said that he and the rest of the blond children are German."

The mother also said "we come from a Jewish family, my grandmother's sister died in the war and so did other relatives of mine. To go and say that the blond children are like the Nazis is strange. I suggest that the school

conduct a thorough examination with this teacher and take measures against her if necessary." Another mother said "my son may not understand the insult, and I also made sure that he won't understand or be insulted, but other children are laughing at them. How could the teacher say something like this? These children were born here, in Israel. Can she tell by the color of their skin who is Jewish and who is not? You would think that there weren't blond children in [Europe](#) who were killed in the Holocaust."

Another mother described the situation as her daughter relayed it to her: "The teacher spoke with the children about Holocaust Remembrance Day. She explained that the Nazis identified the Jews and chose them, according to skin, hair and eye color. She chose six blond children, all of whom immigrated to Israel from the former Soviet Union, and asked them to stand in a line facing the class.

"The teacher herself, who has dark skin and hair, asked the rest of the children in the class to explain the differences between her and the children standing in the row. They started answering 'they have blond hair and you have black' and 'they

have light skin and you have dark.' She answered. 'Very true, that is the reason, these children would not have been taken to the ghetto or killed, because they don't look like Jews rather more like Germans,'" said the shocked mother.

At the end of the school day, the children came home and asked difficult questions. "My daughter's friend got home. Her mother was at work and she asked her grandmother 'we don't look like Jews?' The grandmother did not understand what she wanted, as they have been Jews for generations. The entire family. She called her daughter and after she heard what happened, she told me," said the grandmother.

According to the parents, as a result of the lesson, the next day one of the students in the class called one of the blond children chosen to demonstrate a "German".

'Pedagogic process is unclear'

The six children's families appealed in a letter to the [Education Ministry](#), the Haifa Municipality and to Knesset members from the Education Committee and asked them to intervene. "At their age, children establish themselves and their confidence. Their absorption into society is difficult as it is and

the incident didn't add to their confidence at all. Who gave that teacher the right to harm our children!?"

The parents also wrote in the letter that the "pedagogic process is unclear and even appalling. It is hard for us to believe that these are the processes the teacher learned in the teachers' seminar on the Holocaust."

One of the mothers described the hard feelings: "I had a difficult aliyah process. For years I couldn't study Hebrew well, and everywhere I went I heard 'stinking Russian, go back to Russia.' It hurt, but I knew that my children would not undergo the same thing. My children were born in Israel, their mother tongue is Hebrew, their holidays are [Passover](#) and Sukkot. I did not think that the day would come that they are pointed out, and that they will stand in front of the class, to be distinguished from the 'Jews.'"

According to another mother, "at the beginning, the children themselves did not understand how severe this is. We only understood through their questions and began asking them and then what happened in this incident was clear. I think that it is simply unbelievable. It can't be that a teacher can do such a thing; thoughtlessly and insensitively. The fact is that the next day while playing, they called one of the children a 'German'."

The Education Ministry responded: "in light of the incident the district

director, Rachel Matuki, spoke with the teacher and noted before her that there is no place for this kind of behavior in general and in the education system specifically.

"The teacher has expressed her regret and noted that she expresses her deep apologies for the incident. The teacher and school counselor are holding discussions with the students in order to create an honorable environment and tolerance in the classrooms and at the school."

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Secret documents which the American media will never disclose

An interview with Australian journalist Tim Byrnes

Kourosh Ziabari - A few weeks ago, German political analyst and author Dr. Christof Lehmann put me in touch with an Australian journalist whom he said possessed precious and valuable information about an underground arm smuggling deal and needed to publicly talk about the long way he

has come to unveil one of the most complicated and vicious machinations of the United States for dominating the Caucasus region. After some correspondence, I conducted an interview with the Australian journalist and filmmaker Tim Byrnes, who was fired from his job at the Australian Government's

Department of Broadband, Communications and Digital Economy after acquiring some secret information and leaked documents about the plans by the U.S. government to illicitly transfer arms and ammunitions to Georgia, where it had successfully brought to power its close ally Mikhail

Saakashvili in a Rose Revolution in 2003.

Byrnes and his American colleague Jeffrey Silverman have obtained some materials and information which indicate that the United States has had furtive plans and an intricate agenda for dominating the Caucasus region by compelling Georgia to become a NATO member and establishing a huge military base in the country, which will then become a potential threat to Iran and may be used as a leverage for containing and pressuring Iran over its nuclear program

The Australian journalist was dismissed from his job after his employers found out that he has got hold of the leaked documents regarding the U.S. arms smuggling to Georgia, and brought up this excuse that he should have disclosed the documents to them, but failed to do so. Now, Byrnes wants to produce a documentary about the secret relationships between the United States and Georgia and their underground arms deal and is looking for a sponsor to fund his project and an audacious media outlet to air his documentary.

In order to learn more about the important case of Tim Byrnes and his colleague, the reasons why he became involved in this affair, the case which was brought up against him by the Australian government and the details of what he knows about the U.S.-Georgia ties, Iran Review conducted an in-depth interview with him last week. What follows is the full text of this interview.

Q: I learned that you were fired from your office after gathering some confidential materials about the illegal arm smuggling into Georgia by the United States. Would you please explain more about your job, and the reasons why your employers dismissed you? Can your accessing the leaked materials be a sufficient reason

for your removal from office? Are the reasons they provided logically and legally justifiable?



A: I was a press officer with the Australian Government's Department of Broadband, Communications and Digital Economy in Canberra. I was responsible for handling media enquiries and preparing press releases. Although, I did not get a chance to do any work because I was there for less than 5 days. It was not a restricted security level job so I had no access to any 'secure or restricted' information. Senior management claimed that I was a 'security risk because I reported to them that I had in my possession material that was leaked to me, as a journalist, by a human rights activist and U.S. citizen, Jeffrey Silverman, who is based in Georgia.'

The voluntary disclosure was done because I wanted the relevant security agencies to be notified because the damning material exposed possible high level corruption in the United States arms industry. And I believed that I could potentially save lives from these ghastly weapons. Instead, the department sacked me immediately and escorted me from the building like a criminal who had broken the law.

The media and communications manager, who instigated the sacking, Jane Weatherly, "had to leave" the department shortly after a Freedom of Information

application was made by a journalist. She re-appeared shortly after, in what would appear to be a demotion, at the Department of Health and Ageing.

After speaking to the media, senior executives, under the nose of the minister's office, reported me to the Australian Security and Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), Australia's domestic spy agency.

They also reported me to the National Security Hotline and claimed I was a 'threat' to the national security of Australia. This information was also passed on to the U.S. authorities, presumably in the U.S. Embassy in Canberra.

The material, a 2 hour film and 89 page transcript, outlines the mechanisms and infrastructure used to illegally export arms from the U.S.

The Australian Government claimed that the material related to 'Russia and Georgia' but they were wrong. It related to the U.S., Germany and Turkmenistan, although Georgia was mentioned briefly as a 'transit country.'

A new leak has emerged to show that Mexico is somehow mixed up with the trade of weapons to Georgia, but we have not yet confirmed any U.S. involvement.

Despite having my career destroyed by the department, I have no regrets about going public because what I did was the right thing. It is the department who made a complete debacle of the affair and they refused to accept responsibility for their mistake.

But what can you do against a massive well-funded government department who will never admit an error? If you speak up against the government here in Australia they will smash your career and label you mentally insane, which is exactly what they did.

Documents obtained, under Australia's Freedom of Information laws, do detail a department that went into damage control and

emails also show they attempted to cover up the truth.

They won't admit it publicly, or to me, that they made a massive mistake but the wider public, and some people inside the department, know exactly what went on and who made the blunders.

I have received a huge amount of support from the public, plus I have also received numerous emails from people inside the department apologising for the damage and stress caused to me and my young family.

The fight for justice will continue and I am currently looking at launching a legal case in early 2013. There has been widespread coverage in the media, of the sacking and the circumstances involved so it has been a victory for the truth.

Unfortunately, senior management went out of their way to crush my career for speaking up against an injustice.

Q: Have you ever tried to file a lawsuit against your former employer? In the letter they issued and sent to you, it was noted that your receiving the leaked materials ran counter to your responsibilities in the office and you should have disclosed the materials. Would you please tell us more about that?

A: Yes, I did attempt to take the Department to Fair Work Australia, the country's industrial relations commission, but the case was thrown out on a technicality. The Department hired an expensive law firm who were able to have it thrown out because I had lodged a late application. I can still take the Department to court, under common law, for damages.

But this is an expensive process; the Department's legal bills are paid for by the Australian taxpayer, meaning it will probably drag out the case to exhaust my funds without it ever coming to judgment.

I am not too sure how possessing the leaked materials ran counter to my responsibilities because it had nothing to do with my job and I had disclosed it to them out of courtesy on my first day on the job.

I was a journalist and Russian studies researcher prior to taking the job. I was also working on producing a documentary with my colleague in Georgia, Jeffrey Silverman, on the illegal arms trade. On the 4 March 2012, before taking the job, I decided that I could no longer be working on the project and needed a secure job. I also have copies of the emails which prove 'my allegiance was not with the Australian Government'- and I had renounced the project.

The Australian Minister for Communications, Senator Conroy, who was pulled into the fray, told parliament that I should have disclosed this information during the recruitment process. However, at no time during the employment screening process, or under the terms of the security clearance to which I was assigned, was I legally required to come forth and freely disclose such information to anyone. I was hired on a basic entry level clearance, not a security clearance

Q: You wrote that the United States is funding many Georgian institutions with the objective of turning Georgia into its political and military base in the strategic Caucasus region. Would you please share with us the information you have about the activities and operations of the United States in Georgia?

A: Back in 2008, a Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) Colonel, based in North Ossetia, told me in confidence that the U.S. had been providing covert support to the Chechen rebels, who had fought two bloody and brutal wars with the Russian military before the September 11.

The same was confirmed to me by my colleague in Georgia, Jeffrey

Silverman, who had investigated how the U.S. government was providing material support to Chechen fighters in the Pankisi gorge of Georgia and had spent much time personally acquainting himself with the Chechens and their plight.

Some of these Chechen rebels were responsible for carrying out the deadly Beslan school massacre and the Moscow theatre siege. It is highly suspected that they were provided with training and material support by Georgia and its strategic partners, especially the United States.

As Jeffrey explained to me, "The Chechens were supported via an NGO funded by USAID and the U.S. State Department, which used these funds not for humanitarian purposes but to support aggressive and covert operations. The presence of Chechens in Georgia was used to justify the 64 million dollar U.S. Train and Equip Program, purportedly established to fight international terrorism, which in reality was a means of using Georgia to gain a greater toe hold in the region and use it as a regional forward operating base for future wars. Georgian military bases, port facilities and airbases have been upgraded with the objective of being eventually used by U.S., Israeli and NATO troops."

My contacts in Georgia also tell me that all of this activity is most likely related to Iran being the final target for a regime change campaign which will topple the so-called "axis of evil" defined by George W. Bush. Further connections with Georgia include weapons programs, encouraging Georgia to start the war over South Ossetia as part of the U.S. Election President Campaign back in 2008, the appearance of bio weapons labs in Georgia, the footprint of Bechtel National in pseudo-civilian peaceful projects, and Georgia becoming a transit "conduit" country for weapons and foreign fighters, not to

mention a hub for drug smuggling and arms for weapons swaps.

What I know about Georgia falls exactly into line with what the FSB Colonel claimed.

In 2003, the U.S. Government funded the 'Rose Revolution' which installed, the U.S.-educated and apparently pro-American President Mikhail Saakashvili under the banner of lighting a 'beacon of democracy' in the region. However, much earlier than expected, the beacon started flickering.

Saakashvili's regime is still tainted by allegations of high-level corruption, human rights violations and arms and narcotic trafficking.

Q: What role is Israel playing in the advancement of the U.S.-Georgia relations? Is it the case that Israel is somehow benefiting from the expansion of Washington-Tbilisi ties? You wrote that Israel is furtively assisting the United States in establishing military bases in the region. Would you please elaborate more on that?

A: Israel is playing a more 'shadowy' and supportive role in Georgia, than the U.S., and has a much more hostile attitude towards Iran. They have both made no secret that they have drawn up plans for a possible military strike on Iran's nuclear facilities.

Georgia is the only 'friendly' nation they have in the region to help it contain the growing influence of Iran in the Caspian region. Israel has been involved in supplying weapons to Georgia, especially before the 2008 war with Russia. According to the FSB, the U.S. planned to build missile bases in Georgia to strike at Iran. The logic being that a missile launched from Georgia would be in Tehran within 3 hours. And two of those hours would be out of Iranian radar due to the Caucasus Mountains.

There is an Israeli drone base in Georgia and my colleague has met with the Israeli technicians who take care of the maintenance of

these machines. However, I have heard allegations that the Israelis are using Georgia for more than that.

Q: A U.S. federal court has ordered that you cannot show to the public the video materials you have gathered. Would you please give us a gist of the content of these video files? Isn't this order contrary to the principles of free speech which the United States officials and politicians constantly boast of?

A: Yes, I have been threatened by a U.S. Federal Judge from Arizona, Mr. Frederick Martone, a judge installed by arms lobbyist and U.S. senator John McCain. The order was an attempt to stop me going public with the material I have. The order has no sway or authority in Australia and I will not be adhering to this ridiculous attempt to hide the truth. It shows how hard the U.S. government will go to protect its lucrative arms industry.

I have also received a threat from a U.S. arms lobbyist in Washington, who represents the U.S. company mentioned in the leaked material. The film is a 2 hour piece detailing undercover officers from the U.S. homeland security doing a deal with two arms dealers. I am not too sure about U.S. law regarding free speech but it would appear there is hypocrisy on display. We have the material and it is up to the company to prove that they have not broken any laws.

Q: You said that the Syrian rebels have had meetings with Western and local arm traffickers in Georgia, and that Georgia has been used as a route to smuggle arms into Syria. This is a fact which had remained mostly unknown and undisclosed to the public. So, we can say that U.S. is somehow using Georgia as a proxy to fuel the fire of tension in Syria and destabilize the country. Am I right?

A: Yes, the network of shell companies and flight services used to do this is well documented. My sources have explained to me where these companies are registered, and the investigative media in Georgia have reported the links of companies who fly out of Georgia to various hotspots. Some of the arms deals which have been intercepted, such as one recently in Thailand, involved weapons and the cargo planes that were registered in Georgia. Georgia also assists in the procurement of weapons from third countries which are not NATO standard.

Q: In what ways can Georgia be used as a base for a possible U.S. military strike against Iran? Iran and Georgia maintain relatively sound and robust economic and political relations. Do you think that in case of a war against Iran, Georgia will give the U.S. a green light? Is that why U.S. is pressuring Georgia to join NATO?

A: Yes, Georgia and Iran are building greater economic and cultural ties but it will be interesting to see what the U.S. will do if the sanctions placed on Iran by the West continue to fail. I believe the U.S. is turning a blind eye to this because Georgia serves America's purposes. Georgia is a country where 'business is businesses.'

The U.S. wants access to Georgian military bases, hospitals and ammunition and bio weapons storage facilities. Some of these impressive facilities were first constructed by the Soviets and were highly developed for the period. Bechtel National, known for producing chemicals for Saddam Hussein, and various other defense contractors have been upgrading these facilities and command and control centers for this exact purpose. Even the rationale for good relations between Iran and Georgia is misleading, and these relations are not as good as they may appear, at least on a political

level. They are part of a larger U.S. mechanism to collect human intelligence – and recruit Iranian nationals who can be paid and used in covert operations by the U.S. and its allies in support of their regional agenda.

Q: In your writings, you mentioned that after you were dismissed and interrogated, your colleague in Georgia was beaten, harassed and molested by the U.S. authorities in the country for a long time. Why have they treated your colleague in such a brutal manner? What did your friend have to do with your case?

A: He is one of the few people with the long-term knowledge, education and experience in Georgia and the region, having now lived there for 21 years. He was behind Russian lines in 2008, like me, and documented many of the weapons Georgia was supposed not to have. He has made documentaries on this subject and these have been aired on national TV. Earlier ones about the Pankisi and Arab and Chechen fighters were shown on the First Channel of Russian TV (RTR, State TV).

He was one of the first Western journalists to discover how the U.S. government was supporting the so-called Chechen terrorists. They have since revoked his passport and denied him medical assistance when he was beaten. When he last went to the U.S. he was arrested and the U.S. government tried to block his passport, but a local judge refused to bow to pressure from the State Department and let him go. Every time something happens, because of his close contacts with the media and background he ends up on the front page of the paper or on national TV.

Q: Would you please tell us about the contributions of Roddy Scott to the disclosure of information you currently possess regarding the U.S.-Georgia relations and their

furtive transactions? He was killed in the Republic of Ingushetia. Was his death in one way or another related to the information he had? I read that he was a photojournalist and mainly worked in such countries as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iraq, Sierra Leon and Yemen. What were his connections to the Georgia case?

A: Roddy Scott and Jeffrey Silverman worked together on stories in Georgia and Azerbaijan before I became involved in the region. They collaborated in exposing U.S. convert operations in the Pankisi Gorge.

When Jeffrey Silverman shared information about the illegal support for the Chechens with the U.S. Embassy it was leaked to the wrong people, and his friend, the British journalist ended up dead. Jeffrey was beaten and had his nationality revoked soon after. Because he has an old Georgian passport he was given some form of Georgian citizenship many years ago. He was behind Russian lines for the Georgian Human Rights Centre during the August 2008 Georgian-Russian war, and somehow got in and out of South Ossetia without being caught by Russian or South Ossetian forces and made it past the Georgian checkpoints in local transport with a sample collection of Serbian weapons which had been illegally imported from Jordan under his feet.

Jeffrey has the voice recordings and the scanned original first draft of the translations and transcription of a weapons deal being concluded – and he believes that for the sake of all concerned, and fighting international arms dealing, this information should be made public. This is why we first starting collaborating. He fully understands that this information would never be aired on European or American TV, as it gives the larger picture of

U.S. policy in the region and how the U.S. is intent on controlling the oil supply in the larger region, including Iran.

His assignments have involved links between the Georgian banking and real estate market, Israeli links, money laundering, illicit payments for weapons and the integrity of energy testing laboratories and he has evaluated other manifestations of organized crime and links to not-so-hidden political agendas, both at the national and international level. He is convinced many arms shipments to Georgia are not for defensive purposes but are destined for use against Iran and in regional proxy wars, including Sudan and the Congo. We first discussed doing a film project that would tell both sides of 2008 Georgia-Russian war from the perspective of average people. Our intention was to expose what actually happened immediately before, during and after that short but bloody conflict. Jeffrey has also investigated Viktor Bout's trafficking networks in Georgia and the former Soviet Union placing an emphasis on illegal arms shipments and fake end user certificates, and how weapons are coming into Georgia and being exported to third countries. These reports have been aired on opposition inclined Georgian TV stations.

Q: What are the most important materials which you want to include in your documentary? Will the Australian government, which you said directly takes order from the United States, allow you to produce this documentary, especially given that you are currently possessing leaked documents related to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security? What can be the possible international reactions to this documentary?

A: We have the documentary synopsis prepared and the material, evidence and participants ready to go into production. However, we

are seeking funding from a network or agency willing to produce a hard-hitting and informative piece of journalism. There is no media in Australia willing to take this project on; the media here tends to be quite parochial. The project is rather 'leftfield' and is more suited

to a Middle Eastern or European carrier. We are always willing to sit down and discuss our project with any interest parties who may read this article. I am not too sure of the reaction but I am sure the audience would not be surprised at our findings.

The interview was originally published on *Iran Review*
<http://kouroshziabari.com/2012/12/secret-documents-which-the-american-media-will-never-disclose/>

Hunt for heirs to \$32m - before State Government takes control of estates

David Nankervis, *adelaidenow*, March 25, 2013 8:30PM

HUNDREDS of estates worth more than \$30 million are waiting to be claimed, including \$3.5 million from an Austrian-born Jewish man who died in Adelaide more than 20 years ago.

Aron Feldman's case is one of 279 unclaimed estates worth \$32.4 million in SA - up from 200 cases worth \$1.9 million in 1996.

Mr Feldman, who was a landlord for three shops on Jetty Rd at Glenelg, was a controversial character, according to investigators.

He was barred from the casino, had several brushes with the courts and once blocked public access to a laneway near his shops with rocks.

In the past five years, the state's coffers have swelled by \$4.1 million from unclaimed estates. If the estate is not claimed after six years, it is paid into State Treasury.

State Finance Minister Michael O'Brien said a special arrangement had been made with Mr Feldman's estate at the request of Adelaide's Jewish community after he died in 1990.

"Former treasurer Kevin Foley established a set of special

circumstances, which allowed interest from the estate to fund a charitable trust," he said.

"The trust funds a range of youth, education and community programs in the Jewish community. The estate still sits in unclaimed monies in the event there is a claim against it, at which point the Public Trustee will return the \$3.5 million to enable the unclaimed monies to be paid out."

Mr Feldman's estate has grown from \$2 million.

Public Trustee Debra Contala said that when a person left no will, or one existed but the beneficiaries were dead or could not be located, research into relatives of the deceased was carried out by a special genealogical unit in the organisation.

She urged people to make a will because it is far more expensive to administer an intestate estate, reducing the inheritance for beneficiaries.

Formerly of Butler Cres, Glengowrie, Mr Feldman is understood to have been born in Austria in 1903 and may have changed his name during World War II before arriving in Australia in 1950. He died in May, 1990.

Mystery surrounds his background and no relatives have been found. His wife died years earlier in Melbourne and with no children, his estate passed to the Public Trustee.

Distant relatives of Mr Feldman's wife came forward in the 1990s but the claims were refused because they were not blood relatives.

LOST TREASURE

The five most significant unclaimed estates are:

Aron Feldman: \$3.5 million, of Glengowrie

Witalius Milencewicz: \$750,000, of Ashford

William Savchen: \$672,000, of unknown

Augusta Linda Nash: \$580,000, of North Adelaide

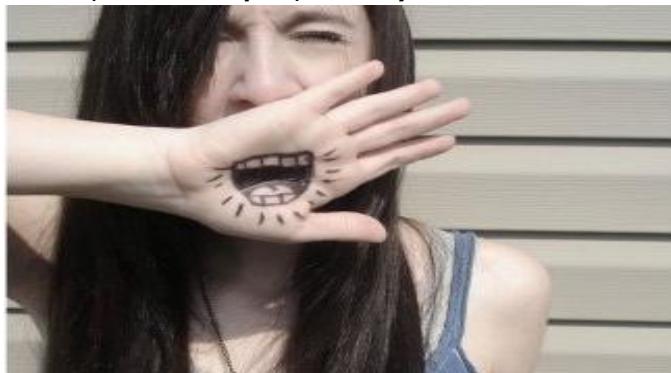
Vladimir Kokins: \$272,000, of Goolwa

Source: Department of Finance

<http://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/south-australia/hunt-for-heirs-to-32m-before-state-government-takes-control-of-estates/story-e6fre83-1226605793842>

HIGH COURT DIVIDED ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

ABC RN, *The Law Report*, Tuesday 5 March 2013 5:30PM



The closest thing Australia has to a right to freedom of speech is an implied freedom of political communication - Demi-Brooke; db Photography; Flickr; CC BY 2.0 license

Two recent decisions in the High Court have left open the question of how far our law will go to protect Australia's equivalent of free speech. In one case, street preachers in Adelaide's Rundle Mall lost their fight to espouse Christian fundamentalism in a public setting. In another case, the court was split on whether a man who allegedly sent offensive letters to the families of soldiers killed in Afghanistan should have his right to do so recognised by the High Court.

Damien Carrick: Hello, welcome to the *Law Report*. Today, two freedom of speech decisions from the High Court, one involving offensive letters to the families of the dead Australian soldiers leaves us on a knife's edge. The other leaves us with some blessed silence.

[Audio: street preachers]

Journalist: The High Court has upheld a council bylaw that bans preaching in Adelaide's Rundle Mall without a permit.

Journalist: Today the court found the bylaw burdened political communication but didn't infringe on the implied constitutional freedom.

[Audio: street preachers]

Damien Carrick: They're the sounds of Adelaide's Rundle Street Mall which, up until a decision of the High Court last week, was home to noisy street preachers, the Corneloup brothers, Samuel and Caleb.

There is no constitutional right to free speech in Australia, but over the years our courts have developed what's referred to as an implied right to political communication. It was this concept that was at the heart of the High Court case involving the Corneloup brothers.

Sean Fewster is the chief court reporter for the *Adelaide Advertiser* and AdelaideNow.com.au.

Sean Fewster: Samuel and Caleb Corneloup are a pair of brothers

who in September 2010 came to very high prominence in South Australia when they started preaching what they considered to be the word of God in the middle of Rundle Mall, which is of course Adelaide's major shopping district. The brothers and a group of their followers were quite happy to use megaphones, signs and placards to walk up and down the mall, preaching very loudly their views on religion, sexuality, gender rights and equality.

Damien Carrick: So, tell me, what were the kinds of things that they would shout in the street with their amplifiers and megaphones?

Sean Fewster: The Corneloups and their followers were very quickly branded by Rundle Mall traders and shoppers as xenophobic, racist and sexist, because their message was very anti-Muslim, anti-foreigner, anti-woman and anti-gay. They were quite fond of shouting at passers-by that they would be going to hell for whatever they were doing at the moment, be it holding hands or wearing Muslim dress. They talked about foreigners being dirty, they talked about unmarried couples being sinners. And it was the very fire-and-brimstone, old-school, God-fearing type preaching, very abusive and very frightening for a lot of people that were in the mall.

Damien Carrick: So what was the response from shopkeepers and the general public?

Sean Fewster: Shopkeepers and the general public moved quickly to ask Adelaide City Council to evict the preachers from Rundle Mall. The preachers refused to go. There were several clashes of a non-violent nature with police. South Australian police officers tried to move in on these Friday night prayer meetings and break them up. The preachers would often refuse to go.

Eventually the Adelaide City Council tried to use bylaws that have been in existence since 2004 that say that a person cannot preach,

harangue or otherwise tend ministry within the Adelaide City Council district without first obtaining a permit. The preachers decided that they weren't going to allow that to stand and the entire matter ended up in the South Australian District Court.

Damien Carrick: The judge of the South Australian District Court found that the council had I think exceeded its powers under the local government act, is that right?

Sean Fewster: That's correct. The judge at the District Court, Judge Simon Stretton, said that the council had no right to make a bylaw that governed the use of roads in South Australia without getting an act of parliament to support them. The South Australian government didn't support that view of the law, they said that made a nonsense of a council's powers. And so they appealed the matter to the full court of the South Australian Supreme Court, and that's when things became far more complicated for everyone involved.

Damien Carrick: And that's because the South Australian Supreme Court upheld the ruling of the District Court and I think went on to say actually you can't censor political or religious speech, that's unconstitutional.

Sean Fewster: That's right. And so Chief Justice Kourakis and the full court ruled that it was unconstitutional to require the preachers to have a permit before they started speaking out in the Rundle Mall.

Damien Carrick: So it went on appeal to the High Court, and everybody at that stage got involved. I think you had the South Australian government, you had lots and lots of state governments involved, you had the Commonwealth, you had the city of Adelaide. Why were they all in for a penny, in for a pound?

Sean Fewster: This is the sort of High Court decision that would have had widespread ramifications for

every local government in Australia. It wasn't just about whether someone can preach on a street corner, it was about whether a local government has the right to control their streets, their suburbs, their thoroughfares, without first seeking an act of parliament. If the High Court had ruled in a different way you would have the situation where, for example, a group of traders couldn't have a street party or an open day without first getting parliament to rule on their ability to do so. That would just completely clog up the works of local councils and effectively make their job incredibly, incredibly difficult.

Damien Carrick: I understand that the Corneloups were actually self-represented in this case, is that right?

Sean Fewster: They were. Caleb Corneloup was the one who did the majority of the speaking. He was fond of saying that he had only a year nine education and yet he was beating QCs at their own game, which he viewed as a God taking mercy upon Adelaide by allowing the preachers to continue to spread his word.

Damien Carrick: And he had a good run but it came to an end last week when the High Court ruled against him, didn't it.

Sean Fewster: That's right, it said that requiring someone to have a permit to do anything on a thoroughfare is of course impinging upon their freedom of speech, but it doesn't completely remove that freedom of speech. It's a burden but not an insurmountable burden, therefore the constitutional point was put to rest. There is no constitutional issue in requiring someone to have a permit to do things on a thoroughfare.

But they then came down on the district court judgement and said that local governments have the right to govern themselves for the sake of the convenience, safety and comfort of their ratepayers, and that includes making rules about

roads without going to parliament for an act first.

Damien Carrick: Sean Fewster, chief court reporter for the *Adelaide Advertiser* and *AdelaideNow.com.au*.

Essentially the majority of the High Court ruled that even though the council bylaw restricted free speech, the council was exercising its powers properly in creating that bylaw for public order.

Professor Adrienne Stone is the director of the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Melbourne.

Adrienne Stone: In the words of the justices, what it sought to do was to protect the use of the streets. So the purpose of this law was to prevent obstruction in the use of the Adelaide Mall or to protect the safe and convenient use of the streets, in this case the Adelaide Mall. And the judges took the view that that is a reasonable and legitimate reason to limit freedom of political communication.

Damien Carrick: In a number of the judgements they make reference to the fact that there is a Speakers Corner I think somewhere in the mall, and they weren't restricted from preaching from that platform, but they just couldn't do it everywhere else, the fact that there was that alternative, they weren't being stopped completely, they were just being confined.

Adrienne Stone: I think there are two very important limitations to notice about this law. One is there was an area of the Adelaide Mall known as Speakers Corner, and the requirements to get permission didn't apply to that area. So it seems that the street church would be able to avail themselves of that area. And the second is that the court has now made it clear that when a decision is made whether or not to give permission to engage in activity in an area like the Adelaide Mall, that the decision maker needs to take into account the question of whether the activity will obstruct

the streets or interfere with the safe and convenient use of the streets, and only that question.

So, going forward it seems that the High Court has made it clear that this is a limitation on freedom of political communication but it's a relatively limited one, directed towards a very specific objective and that's preventing obstruction in the use of the streets.

Damien Carrick: Last week the High Court ruled on another important freedom of speech case which also involved a potent mix of religion and politics. But unlike the Adelaide case, the result is somewhat inconclusive because we don't know how the court will decide similar cases in the future.

Journalist: The High Court is split evenly on a major freedom of political speech case involving a man who sent offensive letters to the families of soldiers killed in Afghanistan...

Damien Carrick: Radical Muslim cleric, Sheik Man Haron Monis, wrote to the families of British and Australian soldiers who died in Afghanistan. Here he is back in 2010 reading a letter addressed to the family of a dead British soldier.

Sheik Man Haron Monis [archival]: I write to you to offer my condolences for the loss of a member of your family. I am so sorry that you have gone through a very hard time and I ask God to give you patience for that sad incident. I advise first myself and then you to believe in God deeply and by praying to God try to stay calm and strong during the difficult times.

Damien Carrick: It's alleged that in his letters to grieving Australian families, these words of comfort were followed by inflammatory, offensive statements about the dead soldiers.

Professor Adrienne Stone says these letters lead to criminal charges, and Sheik Monis then argued that these charges are unconstitutional because they

impinge on his implied right of political communication.

Adrienne Stone: Sheik Monis was indicted under a provision of the Commonwealth criminal code which creates an offence for the use of the postal service in a way that is offensive, harassing or menacing. And what it is said Mr Monis did was to send letters to relatives of Australian soldiers who had died in the conflict in Afghanistan, and that those letters, in very forthright and even extravagant terms, criticised the war in Afghanistan and directed specific insults at the dead soldiers, including things like calling them murderers and comparing them to Hitler. And as a result of that he was faced with prosecution under this provision of the criminal code.

Damien Carrick: Yes, he uses some pretty horrible language. I think he sends letters which, according to Justice Heydon, start with condolences for the loss of your son and say things like 'may God grant you patience and to guide us all on the right path', but then they go on to call the son a murderer of civilians and it even compares the son to a pig and to a dirty animal, and it calls the son's body contaminated and refers to it as the dirty body of a pig. And, as you say, it describes Hitler as not inferior to the son in moral merit. So some pretty strong stuff, and you wouldn't want to receive that in your mail if you were grieving for a lost son.

Adrienne Stone: Yes, it's interesting, the court was a very clear that this provision, partly because it's a criminal provision, should be interpreted only to apply to the most highly offensive material. It's not enough that it just be the sort of thing that creates hurt feelings, it has to create significant anger, resentment and other forms of emotional reaction. And although, as we will talk about no doubt, the judges were divided on the outcome here, all of them

agreed that these statements met that very high level of offence.

Damien Carrick: So he was charged with these criminal offences, and it went all the way to the High Court. And it seems that the big question there was whether this was protected political speech.

Adrienne Stone: That's right. So the Constitution provides protection for what we in constitutional law describe as political communication. So it protects the forms of political communication that we need to have protected in order to ensure that our system of government functions properly as a representative system of government so that we can make appropriate electoral choices and that we can talk about the public conduct of officials and government policy properly. And again, although there was a division in the court on critical issues, it was accepted by all the judges in this case that this amounted to political communication within that concept because of the criticism of the war in Afghanistan.

Damien Carrick: But then the courts split 3-3, Chief Justice French, Justices Heydon and Hayne all found that you couldn't criminalise this kind of letter writing. What was their logic?

Adrienne Stone: Okay, so the background is to say there is this protection for political communication but it has been recognised since the outset that it's not absolute, it's subject to certain limits, and that's where you get the point of disagreement. So the three judges you mentioned, the Chief Justice and Justices Hayne and Heydon, took the view this wasn't a reasonable limitation. And I think the terms in which they do so are quite interesting because what they appear to be saying, these judges, is that a law that seeks to limit political communication in broad terms but on the basis only that it causes offence, even very high level offence, can never be valid. So that

offensiveness, prevention of offence, is not a legitimate end to which the parliament can direct laws.

Damien Carrick: Justice Hayne says, 'History, not only recent history, teaches us that abuse and invective are an inevitable part of political discourse.' He's basically saying that this is just part and parcel of democracy.

Adrienne Stone: This gets to the heart I think of the reasoning of those judges who would find this law invalid. They want to say that political communication in Australia just is robust and vigorous to the point that it may be offensive, even very offensive, but that just is our tradition. And the Constitution, by creating a system of representative government, requires that political communication be protected, even when it is offensive. Offensiveness can never be a good enough reason to regulate freedom of political communication.

Damien Carrick: So three judges say offensiveness is never a good enough reason, the other three judges, Crennan, Kiefel and Bell, say yes it is.

Adrienne Stone: Sometimes, if the law is carefully drafted, and they took the view that this law was, for two reasons. One is, as we mentioned earlier, the threshold for offence is very high. It doesn't apply just to the merely offensive, only to the very offensive. And secondly it was important to those three judges that this was a law that applied to not statements made in public but to statements that were made in a letter that was then delivered to the house of the victim or to the home of the victim, and that that represents an intrusion. So in the view of Justices Crennan, Kiefel and Bell it is legitimate for the parliament to pass a law that seeks to prevent us from receiving extremely insulting material through the mail into our homes.

Damien Carrick: Adrienne Stone, the big picture, looking at these two cases together, what do you reckon, are they consistent?

Adrienne Stone: Potentially. So, the first thing to say is that Monis is inconclusive because three judges would have upheld the law and three judges would have ruled it invalid, and so we simply don't quite know the result of that case. But what I think is clear is that the sort of interest that was represented by the law in the Adelaide case—obstruction of traffic, safe and convenient use of the roads—is the sort of interest that the courts are much more sympathetic to. It's fairly uncontroversial in the High Court that a law that pursues those ends can limit freedom of political communication, as long as it limits them in a reasonably proportionate kind of a way.

What is much less clear is a law whose very object is to prevent offence, even very severe offence. On that question in the Monis case you see that the High Court was divided right down the middle, and I think we won't really get a clear view on that until it's revisited.

Damien Carrick: How have these issues been addressed or resolved by courts in the USA and in Europe? Let's start with the USA.

Adrienne Stone: Well, the USA is actually a good jurisdiction to talk about because there was a very high profile case in 2011 which is really uncannily similar in its facts to Monis, and that involved a very radical Christian group that sought to protest at the funerals of dead soldiers.

Journalist: The Supreme Court voted eight to one Wednesday in favour of the Westboro Baptist Church. The decision upheld an appeals court ruling that threw out a \$5 million judgement to the father of a dead marine who sued church members after they picketed his son's funeral.

Adrienne Stone: And they would say very offensive things, like 'thank God for dead soldiers', and it was a part of a protest that was really aimed at the tolerance of homosexuality in the United States and particularly in the military.

Damien Carrick: I think the logic of...I think what they were trying to say was that the USA's tolerance of homosexuals had meant that God was killing or allowing their soldiers to die in Iraq and Afghanistan, I think it was something along those lines.

Adrienne Stone: Yes, in so far as we can call that logic, I think that describes it very well, Damien.

Damien Carrick: The case was called Snyder versus Phelps, and I think the father of one of the dead soldiers whose funeral was interrupted by these people, he went to court to try and stop them.

Adrienne Stone: Yes, Mr Snyder brought actually a tortious action, claimed that he had suffered emotional distress and that the Phelps family, who were behind the Westboro Uniting Church, had intentionally inflicted emotional distress upon him. So the question was whether the First Amendment, the protection of freedom of speech by the Constitution of the United States, would provide a defence to that tortious action.

And the United States Supreme Court eight to one said yes, it does. It was I think a very standard kind of First Amendment analysis. In First Amendment law, speech on a public issue in a public place is almost invariably protected, and First Amendment law shows a very high degree of tolerance for even the most offensive kinds of speech. So Snyder was significant to the extent...it was significant really because the United States Supreme Court held to its well-established law in the face of a particularly compelling set of facts. And although the United States Supreme Court was absolutely clear it thought that this was terrible and

worthless expression, it nonetheless protected it as freedom of speech on a public matter in a public place.

Damien Carrick: So can we assume that if either Monis or the Adelaide case had come before a US court they would have found in favour of freedom of speech?

Adrienne Stone: I think it's very likely. But it has to be said, in comparative terms the First Amendment is highly exceptional. I think no other system of freedom of expression throws quite so much tolerance for highly offensive forms of expression. And in particular...in Europe there is a much more extensive law against insult, a much more extensive law of defamation that protect against offensive conduct.

So I think that there are two traditions with respect to offence and freedom of expression, one which is best represented by the United States which takes the view that offensive speech must be protected because freedom of speech means nothing if it's not freedom for the speech that we hate the most.

On the other hand there is a tradition that takes the view...and this is well represented by the United Kingdom and other European jurisdictions...it takes the view that certain kinds of very extreme offence are legitimate objects of regulation, that the state can protect people from them. We care about freedom of expression but we don't care about it so much that we would protect worthless, highly offensive expression. There are other interests, like our personal dignity or perhaps our equality which are at issue. What is really interesting to me about Monis is that both sets of ideas are represented, they attract equal support and they leave us hanging in the balance.

Damien Carrick: On a knife's edge.

Adrienne Stone: On a knife's edge.

Damien Carrick: We don't know what the seventh member of the court would have said if they had been appointed at the time.

Adrienne Stone: That's right, and I think it's worth noting that were this to come before the High Court again, and I think it's quite likely that this kind of issue will, that we would see...it would be heard by a court that now has two new judges on it, Justice Gageler, who was appointed last year, and the new Justice Keane who will be appointed this week. And so in particular in

view of the change in personnel I think that we just have to regard this as an unsettled area of law at the moment.

Damien Carrick: Professor Adrienne Stone, director of the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Melbourne. In fact the changing of the guard is taking place today. Earlier this afternoon Patrick Keane was sworn in at a ceremony at the High Court in Canberra.

Guests

Sean Fewster

Chief court reporter for *AdelaideNow* and *The Advertiser*

Professor Adrienne Stone

Director of the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Melbourne
Credits

Presenter

Damien Carrick

Producer

James Pattison

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/lawreport/rundle-street-preachers/4548266>

Russia moves to criminalize Holocaust denial

March 26, 2013 12:44



The Russian lower house has received a new bill suggesting up to five years in prison for publicly denying the Holocaust or portraying Nazis as heroes.

The sponsor of the bill is Boris Shpigel, an Upper House member who recently submitted his resignation after being elected president of international rights group 'World without Nazism,' as Russian laws do not allow senators to hold leading posts in foreign or international organizations.

The new bill suggests amending the Criminal Code article on inciting hatred or humiliation of human dignity. The current draft would criminalize the rehabilitation of Nazism, portraying Nazis or their aides as heroes, Holocaust denial and also humiliating the dignity of individuals or groups on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, language, background, religion or belonging to a social group. These offenses would be prosecuted if committed in public or in mass media.

The amendments would punish such crimes with fines ranging from 100,000 to 300,000 rubles (from \$3,300 to \$10,000), correctional labor for up to two years or, in severe cases, prison terms of up to two years. If the crime is committed through abuse of office or together with threats of violence, the fines are raised to 500,000 rubles (under \$17,000) and a maximum prison term of five years. Russian law mandates punishment for inciting racial and ethnic hatred,

and Nazi movements are outlawed in the country. However, these norms have not been formalized into a single legislative act. Last May, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Russian-led Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) political bloc approved a model law aimed at countering the glorification of

Nazism, prioritizing mandatory punishment for such crimes. Russian law enforcement has also noted a rise in nationalist sentiment in society, and called for rapid approval of laws to combat this threat.

The CIS model law also suggested the establishment of a special body

to counter the rehabilitation of Nazism, which would inform society about the problem and present annual reports. However, this provision was not included in the Russian bill.

<http://rt.com/politics/denial-holocaust-criminalize-moves-russia-853/>

Police search home of IMF boss Lagarde

Updated Thu Mar 21, 2013 10:52am AEDT



Photo: Journalists outside Christine Lagarde's Paris apartment (AFP/Getty Images: Martin Bureau)

French police have searched the Paris apartment of International Monetary Fund chief Christine Lagarde as part of an investigation into her handling of a high-profile scandal when she was a government minister.

In 2007 Ms Lagarde, who was then finance minister, approved an arbitration payout of more than \$360 million to disgraced tycoon Bernard Tapie.

The payment was in connection to a dispute between Tapie, a former owner of sports group Adidas, and collapsed bank Credit Lyonnais.

The arbitration triggered outrage among critics, who insisted the state should never have taken the risk of being

forced to pay money to Tapie, a convicted criminal and a supporter of former president Nicolas Sarkozy.

That view has been effectively endorsed by the Cour de justice de la République (CJR), a court established to assess potentially suspect actions by government ministers in office.

The CJR has deemed Ms Lagarde's decision to send the Tapie case to arbitration "questionable" and suggests she was personally complicit in a process characterised by "numerous anomalies and irregularities".

Ms Lagarde's lawyer, Yves Repiquet, said his client was cooperating with the investigation.

"Mrs Lagarde has nothing to hide," he said.

Ms Lagarde, 57, has defended the controversial decision to send the Tapie case to arbitration, describing it as "the best solution at the time".

Her employers at the IMF also indicated the ongoing investigation would have no bearing on her current role as managing director of the global body.

"As we have said before, it would not be appropriate to comment on a case that has been and is currently before the French judiciary," IMF spokesman Gerry Rice said in Washington.

"Prior to its selection of the managing director, however, the IMF's executive

board discussed this issue and expressed its confidence that Ms Lagarde would be able to effectively carry out her duties as managing director."

Favourable treatment?

The arbitration panel appointed by Ms Lagarde agreed to award Tapie the payout in compensation linked to his 1993 sale of Adidas.

Tapie argued successfully that the state should compensate him following the collapse of the publicly owned Credit Lyonnais because the bank had defrauded him by consciously undervaluing Adidas at the time of the sale.

Most of the huge award to Tapie went to clearing his debts and tax liabilities but he reportedly retained up \$50 million which he has used to relaunch his business career.

He recently purchased a newspaper group in the south of France and there has been speculation about him re-

entering politics as a candidate for mayor of Marseille in 2014.

Tapie was a minister under Socialist president Francois Mitterand but he backed right-winger Mr Sarkozy in the 2007 and 2012 presidential elections.

His support for Mr Sarkozy has been put forward as a possible explanation for the allegedly favourable treatment he received from Ms Lagarde, who was Mr Sarkozy's finance minister at the time.

Tapie is best known as the former owner of France's best-supported football club, Olympique Marseille, and his role in a 1993 match-fixing scandal for which he was sent to prison.

Ms Lagarde has been the head of the IMF since 2011, having taken over from compatriot Dominique Strauss-Kahn who resigned after an alleged sexual assault on a New York hotel maid.

She is the first woman to head the organisation and her appointment was seen as the culmination of a glittering career in law and politics.

After rising to the executive board of US legal consulting giant Baker & McKenzie, she became France's first female finance minister after Mr Sarkozy was elected in 2007.



Photo: Payout: Bernard Tapie
(AFP/Getty Images: Pascal Poichard-Casabianca)

AFP

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-03-21/imf-boss-lagarde-27s-home-raided/4585464>



Adelaide Institute's reporter in the UK advises: **There are street parties going on all over England right now :-)** - <http://aangirfan.blogspot.co.uk/2013/04/the-real-thatcher.html>

Sinclair: The World Is Now On Fire & There Will Be Hell To Pay - 9 April 2013

On the heels of another massive QE announcement being pumped into the financial system, today Jim Sinclair told [King World News](#) the entire Western world is on fire. Sinclair also cautioned that there will be hell to pay for the reckless behavior the central banks have now laid out before us. Below is what Sinclair, who was once called on by former Fed Chairman Paul Volcker to assist during a Wall Street crisis, had to say in this interview.

Sinclair also added: "The action of the gold market is absolute confirmation that we have seen the lows of this reaction. From this reaction gold is going forward to new highs. Sure it will occur in the normal soap opera way that gold trades, but the low is in and a higher high is coming."

Eric King: "Jim, we've just had the announcement of further QE, what are the dangers here?"

Sinclair: "The entire world is on fire and most people don't even realize it. The world is literally ablaze with the creation of money, and there will be hell to pay for what is taking place right now. The

monetary policy of Japan has now spread out from Japan to Europe and will eventually infect the entire globe.

Markets now give the appearance of having no rules. This is a world that, for the time being, seems to have repealed the normal law of consequences, but I can assure you this will end in tears....

"Economic law cannot be held at bay, eventually it will deliver chaos because of the creation of enormous amounts of paper money. The public has remained hypnotized by the constant parade of mainstream media propaganda claiming that everything is fine.

The idea that the central banks will be able to unwind their balance sheets is totally false. So the world is in the throes of a money printing binge, without having stopped to study what this has done in every similar situation in modern history to the functioning economies.

With the printing presses wide open what we are really witnessing is monetization of debt. Monetizing debt has always resulted in inflation, and this degree of

monetization will result in a disastrous hyperinflation.

A financial catastrophe is being concealed from the public. The recent situation in Cyprus is only a small example of the type of revelations that are still to come. We are beyond all rational limits. Our central banks and our central planners are literally out of control. This reckless behavior is obviously being caused by the terror of some disaster that has yet to be disclosed. I guarantee you whatever it is has to do with the legacy over-the-counter derivatives, which total in the one quadrillion plus dollar range.

This is a mountain of paper, floating in space, and it has no financing. This is why you are seeing an explosion of the printing presses. God help us because I can assure you that another cataclysm is headed our way."

http://kingworldnews.com/kingworldnews/KWN_DailyWeb/Entries/2013/4/9_Sinclair_The_World_Is_Now_On_Fire_%26_There_Will_Be_Hell_To_Pay.html

Ich hatt' einen Kameraden

"Der gute Kamerad" ("The good Comrade"), also known as "I had a comrade", is a traditional [lament](#) of the [German Armed Forces](#). The text was written by the [German](#) poet [Ludwig Uhland](#) in 1809. In 1825, the composer [Friedrich Silcher](#) set it to music.

"The Good Comrade" plays an important ceremonial role in the German Armed Forces and is an integral part of a [military funeral](#). The song has also become traditional in obsequies of the [Military of Austria](#), the Austrian firebrigades and the highly prussianized [Chilean Army](#). It is also used to some degree in the [French Army](#), particularly in the [Foreign Legion](#). When the song is played, soldiers are to [salute](#), an honour otherwise reserved for [national anthems](#) only.

Occasionally the song is played at civil ceremonies, most often when the deceased had been affiliated with the military. It is also commonly sung at the funerals of members of a [Studentenverbindung](#). Finally, the song is often played on [Volkstrauertag](#), the German [Remembrance Day](#), at memorials for the fallen.

German playwright [Carl Zuckmayer](#) in 1966 used the song's line "Als wär's ein Stück von mir" as the title for his hugely successful autobiography - English title: "A Part of Myself". The tune is also used for the eponymous [Spanish Civil War](#) song about the death of [Hans Beimler](#).

Original German Text	English Translation	Italian Translation	Spanish Translation	French Translation	Finnish Translation
Ich hatt' einen Kameraden, Einen bessern findst du nit. Die Trommel schlug zum	In battle he was my comrade, None better I have had. The drum called us to fight,	Avevo un camerata, che miglior non puoi trovar. In marcia e in battaglia,	Yo tenía un camarada, no encontrarás uno mejor. El tambor llamaba a la batalla,	J'avais un camarade, De meilleur il n'en est pas ; Dans la paix et dans la guerre	Oli aseveikko mulla oli parhain, urhokkain. Sotatorvet kutsui meitä

Streite, Er ging an meiner Seite In gleichem Schritt und Tritt.	He always on my right, In step, through good and bad.	di pari passo andava vicino sempre a me, vicino sempre a me, Fischò una palla a un tratto: è per me oppur per te? Colpito ti ha in fronte, tu giaci ai miei piedi: sei parte di me che muor: sei parte di me che muor. Mi tendi ancor la mano, mentre debbo caricar. La man non posso darti, anche in ciel per me rimani, Mio buon Camerata, Mio buon Camerata "	él caminaba a mi lado siguiendo mi mismo paso.	Nous allions comme des frères Marchant d'un même pas.	ja hän astui taiston teitä. Samaan tahtiin rinnallain!
Eine Kugel kam geflogen: Gilt's mir oder gilt es dir? Sie hat ihn weggerissen, Er liegt zu meinen Füßen Als wär's ein Stück von mir.	A bullet it flew towards us, For him or meant for me? His life from mine it tore, At my feet a piece of gore, As if a part of me.	Una bala vino volando: ¿es para mí o es para ti? Se lo llevó por delante. Yace a mis pies como si fuese un pedacito de mí.	Mais une balle siffle. Qui de nous sera frappé ? Le voilà qui tombe à terre, Il est là dans la poussière ; Mon cœur est déchiré.	Tuli lentäin luoti tuima, onko vuoro mun vai sun? Sinut kaatoi surman luoti, sydän vertas maahan vuoti. Kuin rinnasta ois se mun!	
Will mir die Hand noch reichen, Derweil ich eben lad'. "Kann dir die Hand nicht geben, Bleib du im ew'gen Leben Mein guter Kamerad!"	I must re-load my gun. "My friend, I cannot ease your pain, In life eternal we'll meet again, And walk once more as one."	Quiere alcanzarme su mano mientras estoy recargando. "No te puedo dar la mano, ídescansa en la vida eterna mi buen camarada!"	Ma main, il veut me prendre Mais je charge mon fusil; Adieu donc, adieu mon frère Dans le ciel et sur la terre Soyons toujours unis.	Yhä tarjoot mulle kättäs, johon taannoin tartuin mää. Puristaa sitä en voi joskaan, olemasta et lakkaa koskaan! Sinä parhain ystäväin!	

Friedrich Schiller's 'Ode to Joy' or 'Ode to Freedom'?

An die Freude

- 1 Freude, schöner Götterfunken,
- 2 Tochter aus Elysium,
- 3 Wir betreten feuertrunken,
- 4 Himmelsche, dein Heiligtum.
- 5 Deine Zauber binden wieder
- 6 Was der Mode Schwert geteilt
- 8 Wo dein sanfter Flügel weilt.

... In his correspondence Schiller expressed unhappiness with the sentiments of the poem because he had become disillusioned with the consequences of the French Revolution.

In Schiller's view, the Revolution had produced on the one hand lawless savages, driven by external forces and internal urges alone while lacking any reason, and on

the other merciless barbarians whose actions were solely dictated by a radical rationality devoid of any humane emotions. **What the Revolution had comprehensively failed to produce were real humans in the sense of Aufklärung, with reason and emotions in balance.**

Although we know that Beethoven was familiar with both versions, it is

Ode To Joy

- 1 Joy, beautiful spark of Gods,
- 2 Daughter of Elysium,
- 3 We enter, fire-imbibed,
- 4 Heavenly, thy sanctuary.
- 5 Thy magic powers re-unite
- 6 What custom's sword has divided
- 8 Where thy gentle wing abides.

this revised version of the poem that he used for his "Ode an die Freude." But what do Schiller's changes imply? Can we still think of Freude as a code word for Freiheit, even though all references to it had been carefully removed in the 1803 version?....".

Read on at:

<http://bf.press illinois.edu/view.php?vol=12&iss=1&f=rehding.pdf>